

GEOGRAPHY



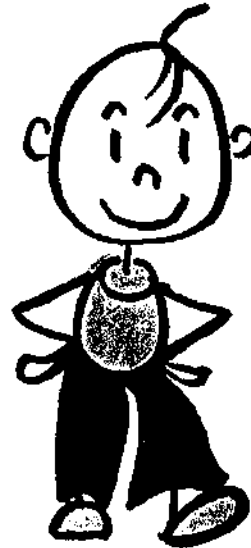
MUNRO LEAF

Before we start to learn about

GEOGRAPHY

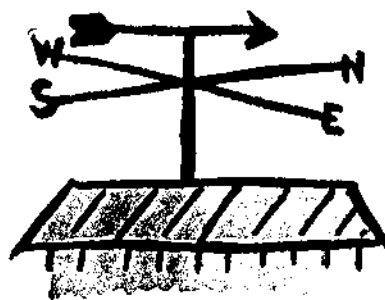
I want you to meet

GEORGE

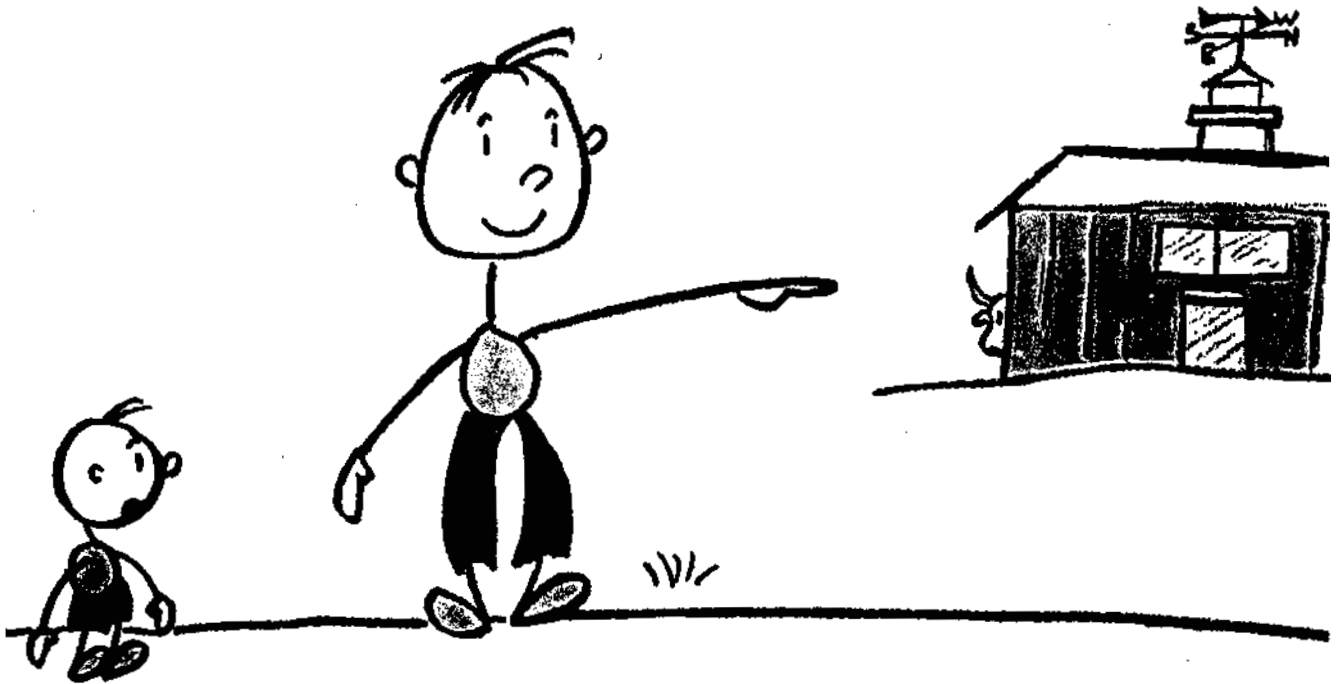


George lives in a place called Coventry where the people are always talking about NORTH and SOUTH.

George used to hear them talking and one day, a few years ago, when he was only about four years old, he asked his father what NORTH and SOUTH were.



His father pointed one way and said that was NORTH.
Then he pointed the other way and said that was SOUTH.



George looked to where his father had just pointed, but he didn't see anything new or different and he said so. His father shook his head and said, "George, that's GEOGRAPHY, and you aren't big enough or old enough to understand it."

Even when he was only four years old that made George mad, and from that day to now, he has been asking questions and thinking and learning all he can about GEOGRAPHY—



This book tells you what George found out.

The first thing George found out was that he lived on the EARTH that is shaped like a big round ball.



It has air around it and spins through space like a top.



At first it was hard for George to believe that the EARTH is round, because it always looked flat to him, except where hills and mountains made it bumpy. It certainly didn't look round at all.

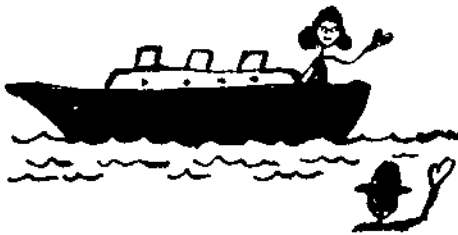
His father said that it didn't look round to George because he just couldn't get far enough away from the EARTH to see the whole thing. George *could* see that the SUN and MOON are round, all right, because he was far, far away from them—millions of miles away.



Then George's father showed him a photograph of a part of the EARTH, taken by a camera that had been shot far into space in a rocket. That picture of part of the EARTH looked like this.



So George said that if the rocket camera had gone still higher so it could see even more, he guessed it would have shown the whole round ball that we live on called the EARTH. AND THAT'S TRUE, IT WOULD.

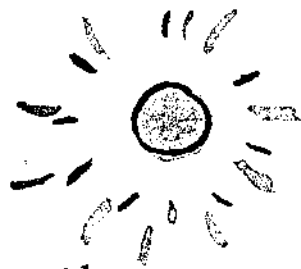


What's more, George's Grandmother had once sailed all the way around the EARTH in a ship, and his Uncle Fred in the Air Force had flown all the way around it in an aeroplane. He had to stop for fuel a few times.



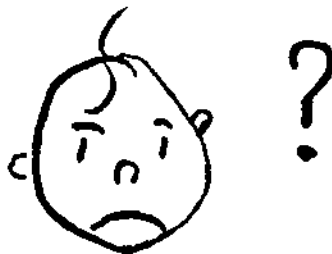
Both of them though, had just kept on going in the same direction and after a while they came right back to where they had started from, because the EARTH really is round.

If it were flat, George's Grandmother would have dropped off and Uncle Fred would still be going.



But they didn't, so George said:

"All right, now I believe the EARTH is round, but how do we know that it spins?"



"That's easy to prove," his father said. "You know that it is light part of the time and dark part of the time, don't you?"

"Yes," said George, "it's light in the DAY TIME and dark in the NIGHT TIME—BUT I don't know WHY."

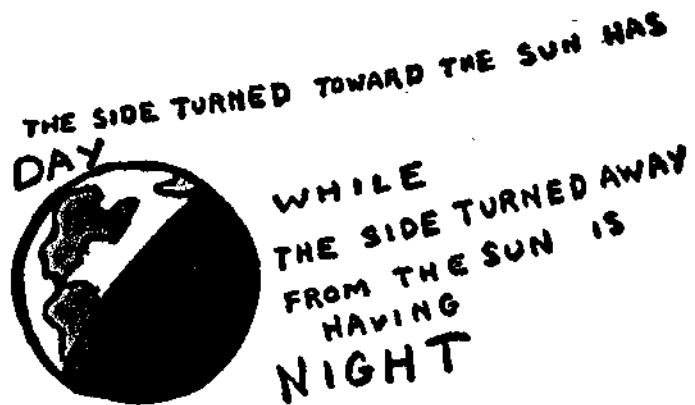
So his father told him that the SUN is a big round ball like the EARTH and it too is spinning around in space *millions* of miles away from the EARTH. It is burning like a big ball of fire that never goes out, and it gives off heat and light the way any fire does. Without the sun, of course, our earth would be a dead, cold planet without any form of life—more likely, our earth would not exist.



The heat and light from the SUN is what keeps our EARTH warm and gives us our light to see by in the DAY TIME.

"Why doesn't it give us light in the NIGHT TIME?" asked George.

"It is always giving light to some part of our round EARTH," said his father, "but only to the side of the



EARTH that is turned toward the SUN while we are spinning around. The part of the EARTH that is turned away from the SUN is in its own shadow, so it's always dark and cooler on the side of the EARTH that is turned away from the SUN.

"Every time the part of the EARTH we are on spins around so we can see the SUN again, that is the start of another DAY. When we keep on spinning around so we can't see the SUN any more and get to the shady side away from the SUN, that's when it grows dark on our part of the EARTH and we call it NIGHT TIME.

"ONCE every 24 hours we spin all the way around and we call one whole spin a

DAY and a NIGHT."

George said he could understand now about night and day, so his father said, "A little later on, I'll tell you why the part of the EARTH we are on is hotter in the Summer and colder in the Winter. Before we talk about that, though, let's see what you know about the

RULES OF NATURE."

George had found out a lot by asking questions about all kinds of things, and these are some of the most important rules he had learned to help him understand how and where people live on the EARTH.

FIRST

he found out that everything on our big round ball we call the Earth is either

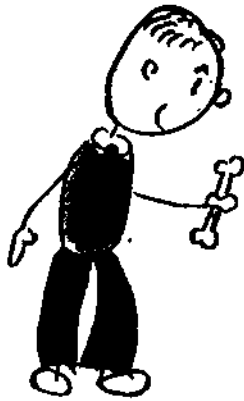
ANIMAL or VEGETABLE or MINERAL.

The Animal and Vegetable things on EARTH are living and the Mineral things are not. George knew that he was living and his dog was living, and the trees and plants in his yard were living, but the dirt and rocks, and his pen-knife and bicycle were not.



He made three picture lists of different kinds of things on EARTH that he knew about. Why don't you make some like it?

ANIMAL LIFE



MEN



DOGS



WOMEN



CATS



BOYS



GIRLS

BIRDS

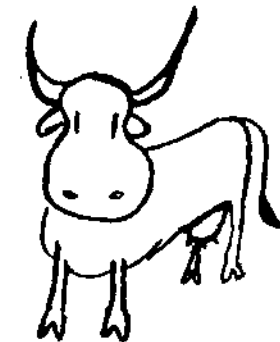
MICE



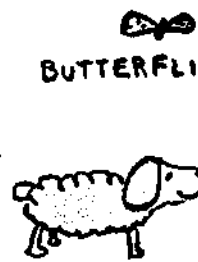
HORSES



BUGS



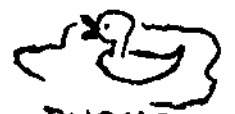
COWS



SHEEP



PIGS CHICKENS



DUCKS

BUTTERFLIES

FLIES

BEES



LIONS



TIGERS



DEER



BEARS



ELEPHANTS



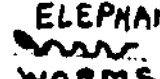
SNAKES



SNAILS



LIZARDS



WORMS



FISH



TURTLES



EELS



LOBSTERS

VEGETABLE LIFE



TREES



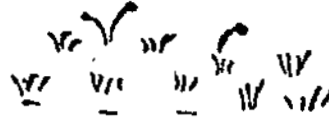
PLANTS



BUSHES



FLOWERS



GRASS



GRAIN



CORN



VEGETABLES



FRUITS + BERRIES



NUTS



COTTON



CACTUS



FERNS



MUSHROOMS

MINERAL — THESE THINGS NEVER ARE ALIVE



ROCKS AND STONES



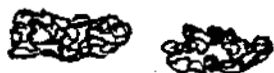
DIRT



SAND



WATER



METALS LIKE IRON - COPPER - TIN - SILVER - GOLD



PRECIOUS STONES LIKE DIAMONDS - RUBIES - EMERALDS

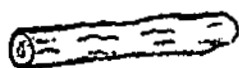
ALL THESE
ARE USED
BY PEOPLE
TO MAKE
MANY
THINGS



COAL — — — — — AND — — — — — OIL
ARE USED LIKE MINERALS BUT THEY
ONCE WERE VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL.



PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED TO USE
ANIMAL - VEGETABLE - MINERAL
THINGS TO MAKE ALMOST EVERYTHING
YOU AND I USE.

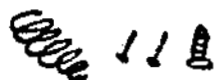


WOOD

FROM A



VEGETABLE TREE



STEEL SPRINGS
NAILS
SCREWS

FROM



MINERAL IRON



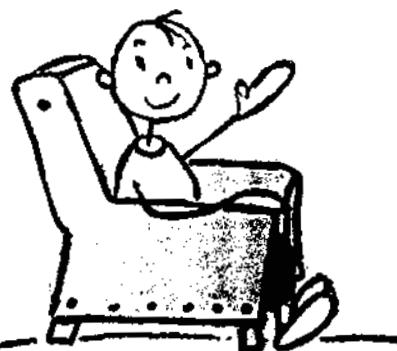
LEATHER

FROM THE
HIDE OF AN



ANIMAL COW

ARE ALL PARTS OF GEORGE'S CHAIR.



The second Rule of Nature George learned is that All ANIMALS on EARTH have to eat other animal or vegetable things to keep on living themselves.

George found out that if there were no animal or vegetable life he certainly couldn't have any cereal or scrambled eggs for breakfast, or toast or milk, or bacon. And his father wouldn't have any tea or coffee.



Do you know what each of those comes from?

What else do you eat?

All animals eat other animal things or they eat vegetable things of some sort. Cats eat meat or fish and drink milk from cows. Cows eat grass and corn and seeds from plants called grains. Fish eat other fish and insects and vegetable plants that grow in the water. George and You and I and Pigs can eat almost anything—

ANIMAL or VEGETABLE



and we also have to have

WATER

to keep us alive like all the rest of the ANIMAL and
VEGETABLE life in the world.

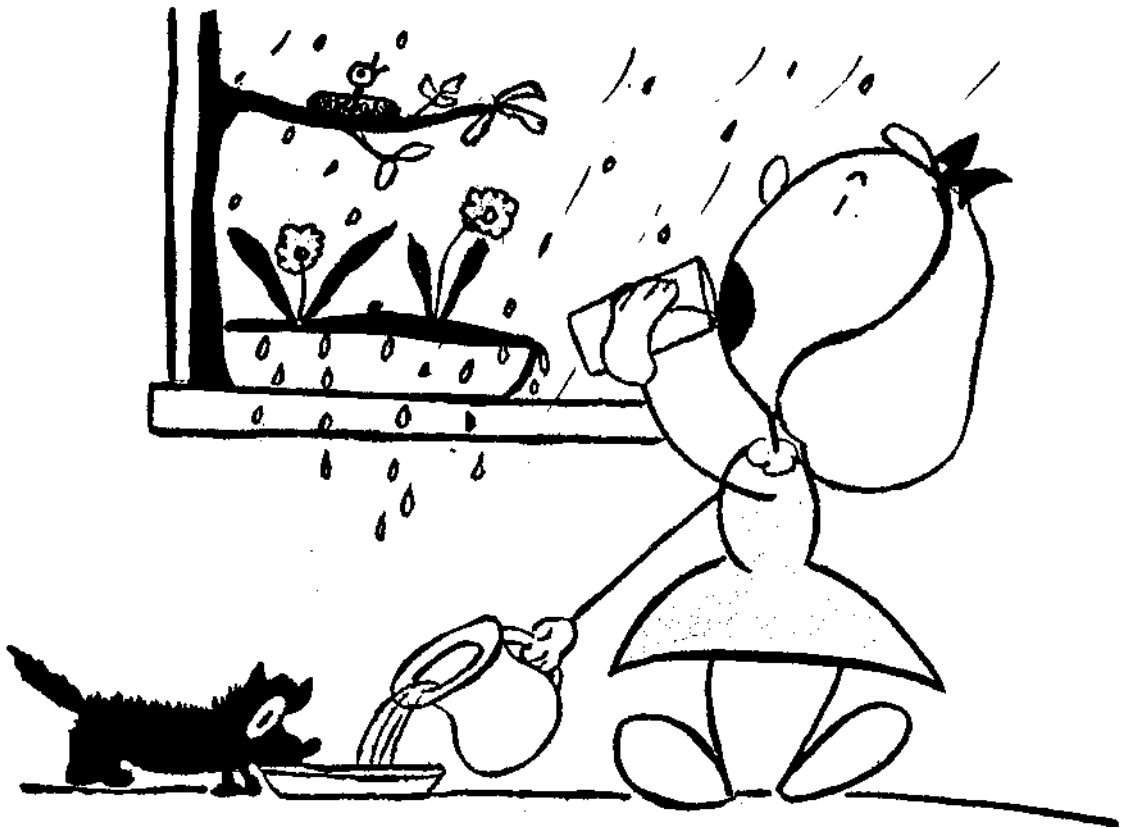
Trees and plants have to have

WATER

to stay alive just the way animals do.

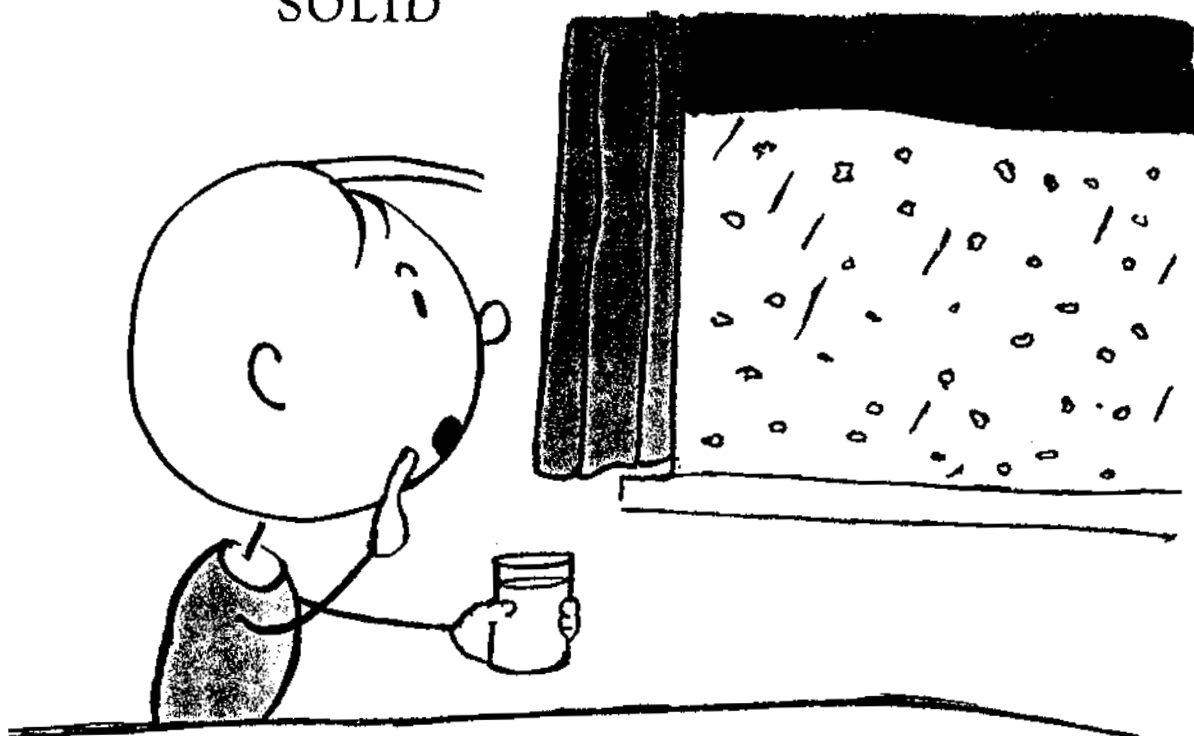
So that was the third Rule of Nature that George learned:

LIVING THINGS NEED WATER.



The fourth Rule of Nature that George learned was one he learned from WATER. If Water gets cold enough it becomes

SOLID



and instead of pouring like milk or gingerbeer or juices that we call LIQUIDS it becomes solid, cold little white flakes that look something like lace that we call SNOW or hard round balls like marbles or peas that we call

HAIL or SLEET

or cold, hard stuff that we call ICE.



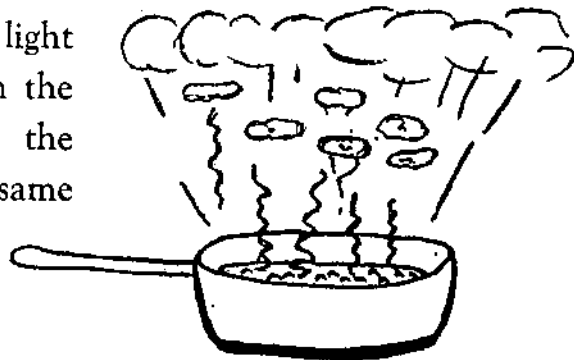
After George
found out that
COLD
did funny things to
WATER,
his mother showed
him what
HEAT
can do to that same
WATER.

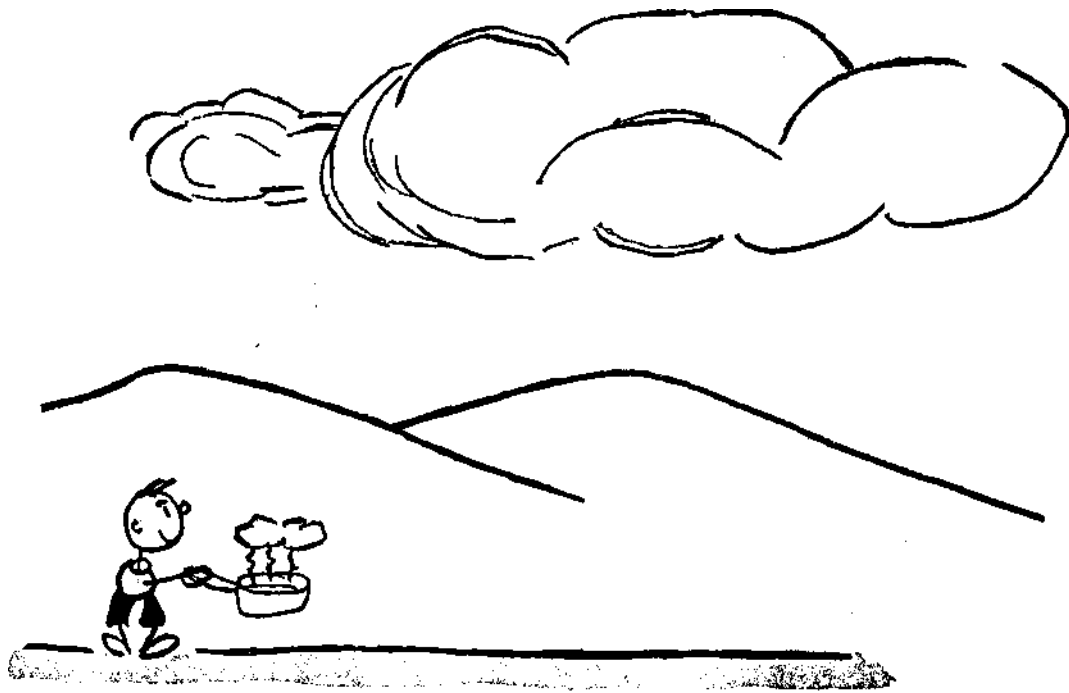
She put a lump of
SOLID ICE
in a saucepan
on the stove.
As it got hotter it
melted back to
LIQUID WATER
that you could pour.



When it grew hotter still and began to boil and bubble some of the WATER started to change into tiny little drops that were so small and light that they went up into the air in little cloudy puffs that we call STEAM or WATER VAPOUR.

Those puffs of tiny, light drops of water that formed in the shapes of little clouds over the saucepan are made of the same thing that the clouds you see in the sky are made of—WATER.





SKY clouds are just big puffs of drops of water with each tiny drop so small and light that it can float in the air. When it gets cool enough to stop being a GAS like STEAM and goes back to being LIQUID WATER it falls back on the EARTH again and we call it—

RAIN.

George made believe that he was a Rain-maker and held a cold lid over the top of the saucepan to catch the little STEAM clouds.

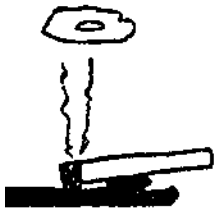


When the tiny drops cooled on the lid, the steam stopped being a GAS and became a liquid again, so the drops of water dropped down just like RAIN.

George's mother then told him that everything on the EARTH is

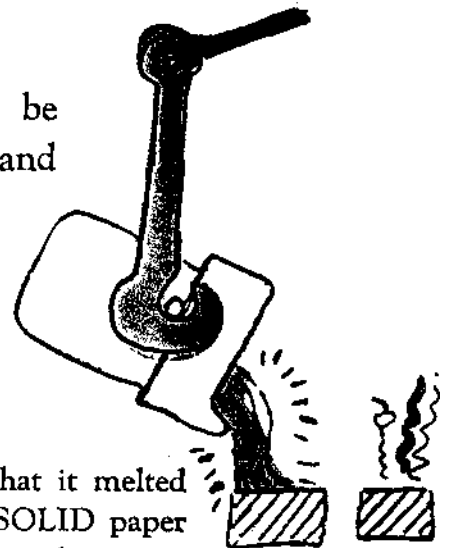
a SOLID or a LIQUID or a GAS
and almost everything on EARTH can be
changed from SOLID to LIQUID or GAS and
back again if we treat them the right way
and get them HOT or COLD enough.

That is the fourth RULE OF NATURE
George learned.

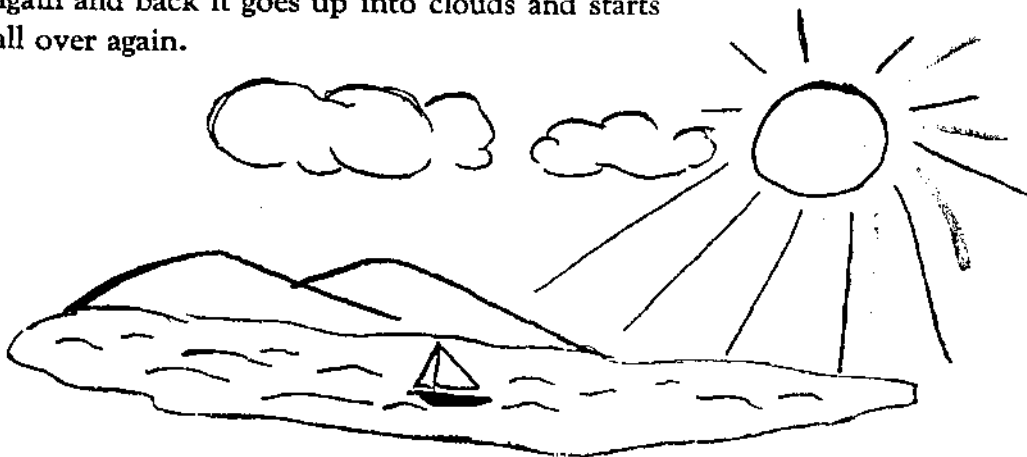


He has seen SOLID iron get so hot that it melted
and poured like water. He has watched the SOLID paper
and tobacco in his father's cigarette get so hot that most
of it went into the air as SMOKE GAS. And he has seen
a hot LIQUID chocolate sweet stuff cool off in a saucepan
and become SOLID fudge. And this is

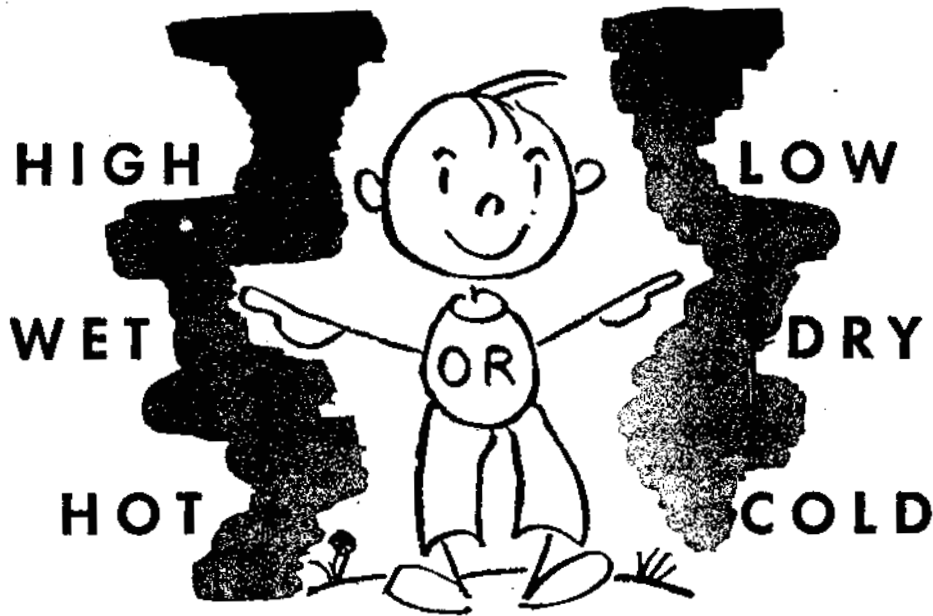
IMPORTANT: George found out that the
water on the Earth is heated by the Sun, so it goes up
into the sky and makes Clouds. Those CLOUDS
move around and when they cool off—down comes
the water as Rain or Snow.



It makes the land wet so vegetable life will grow
and then runs off again into ponds, lakes, streams,
rivers, seas and oceans. Then the sun heats it
again and back it goes up into clouds and starts
all over again.



Even without his father or mother helping him, George found out that everything on the Earth he had seen was either



SEVEN RULES OF NATURE

1. EVERYTHING IS ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OR MINERAL.
2. ANIMALS NEED OTHER ANIMAL LIFE OR VEGETABLE LIFE TO LIVE.
3. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE BOTH NEED WATER.
4. EVERYTHING IS SOLID, LIQUID OR GAS.
5. EVERYTHING IS HIGH OR LOW.
6. EVERYTHING IS WET OR DRY.
7. EVERYTHING IS HOT OR COLD.

Now George was ready to find out what the different parts of the EARTH were like and how and why people live there or don't live there.

And

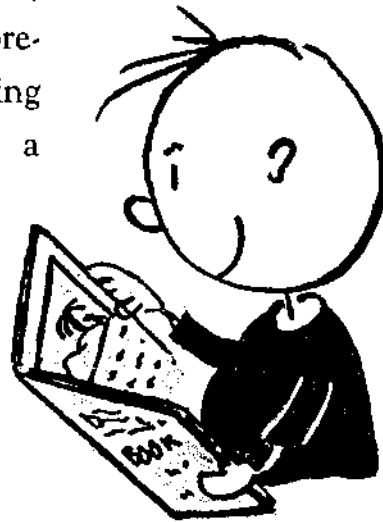
THAT IS WHAT GEOGRAPHY REALLY IS

In this book about George and the GEOGRAPHY that he learned, don't think that George had a chance to go to see all the places and people and things that he found out about. Nobody has the time to do that. The Earth is much too big for any of us to see it all.

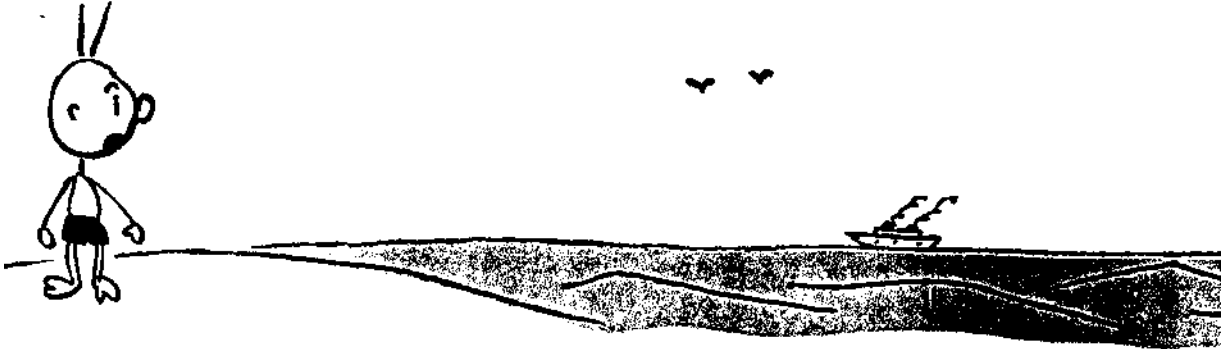
But George and You and I can read about places and people and things that we don't see, and we can learn a lot about them. Other people have been there and they tell us about them in books and show us pictures of what they saw.

This is part of the fun of learning to read books.

The more you can read, the more places you can pretend to go to without leaving home. Then when you get a chance to go to a place where you have never been before, you can see for yourself whether it looks the way you thought it would.

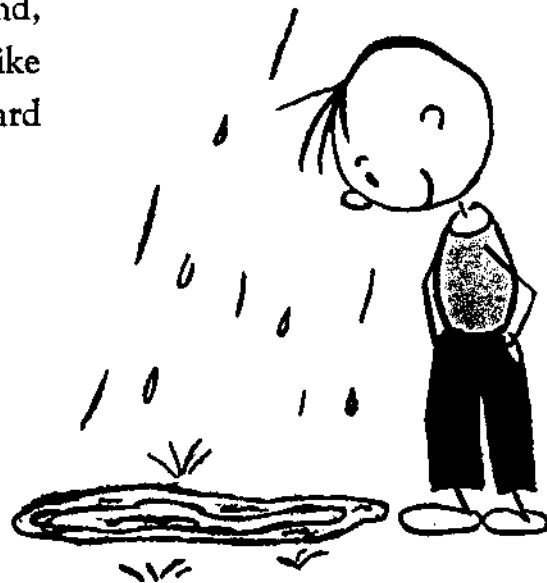


George did go to a beach once and saw an OCEAN for the first time. It looked like an awful lot of water to George, so he asked his father how much of the EARTH was covered with water.



He was surprised when he found out that most of the EARTH has water on it. There is about three times as much WATER as there is LAND on the outside of this whole big ball we live on called the EARTH.

Most of the WATER is in the OCEANS, but a lot of it is in SEAS that are really smaller OCEANS, and in LAKES and PONDS and RIVERS and STREAMS, in springs and hollow places under the ground, and even in little puddles like the one in George's back yard when it has been raining.



The part of the EARTH that doesn't have WATER on it we call the

LAND

and that LAND, like everything else, can be

HIGH or LOW

WET or DRY

HOT or COLD

In the places where the land is highest we call those parts

MOUNTAINS or HILLS.



MOUNTAINS



HILLS

MOUNTAINS are higher than HILLS.



HILLS

VALLEY

HILLS

PLAINS

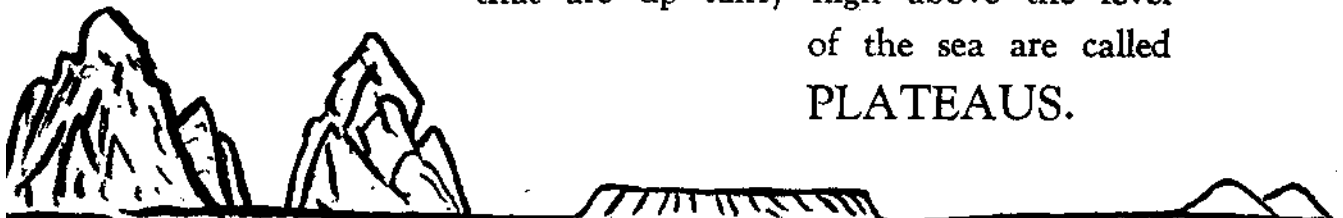
Where the LAND is LOWER and FLATTER we call those parts

PLAINS and VALLEYS.

PLAINS are just bigger and wider parts of the low land than the valleys are. Some wide flat plains

that are up fairly high above the level of the sea are called

PLATEAUS.



MOUNTAINS

VALLEY

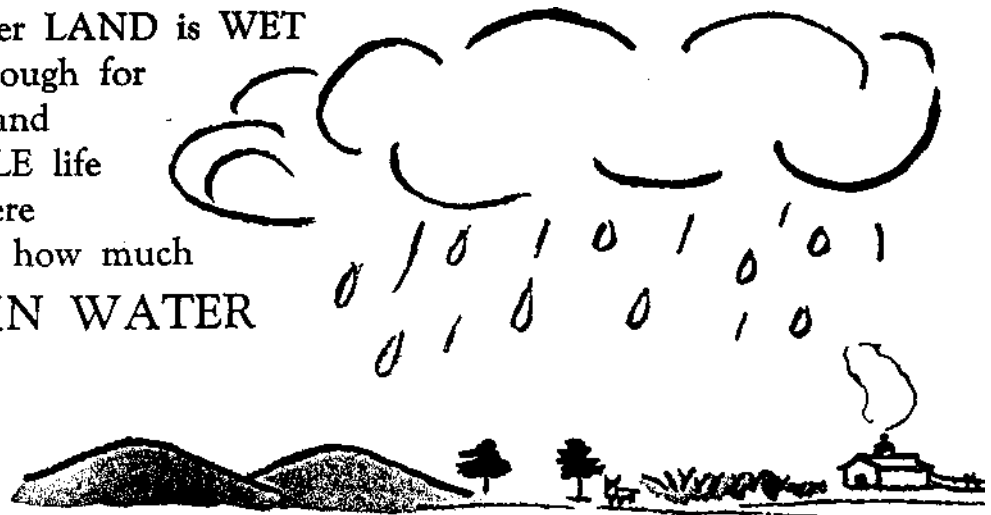
MOUNTAINS

PLATEAU

PLAINS

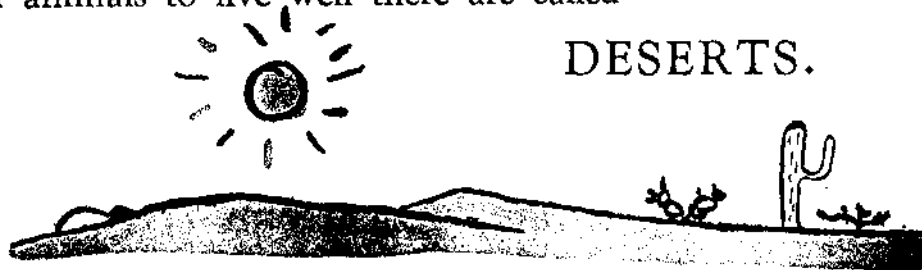
HILLS

Whether LAND is WET
or DRY enough for
ANIMAL and
VEGETABLE life
to grow there
depends on how much
RAIN WATER
falls on it.

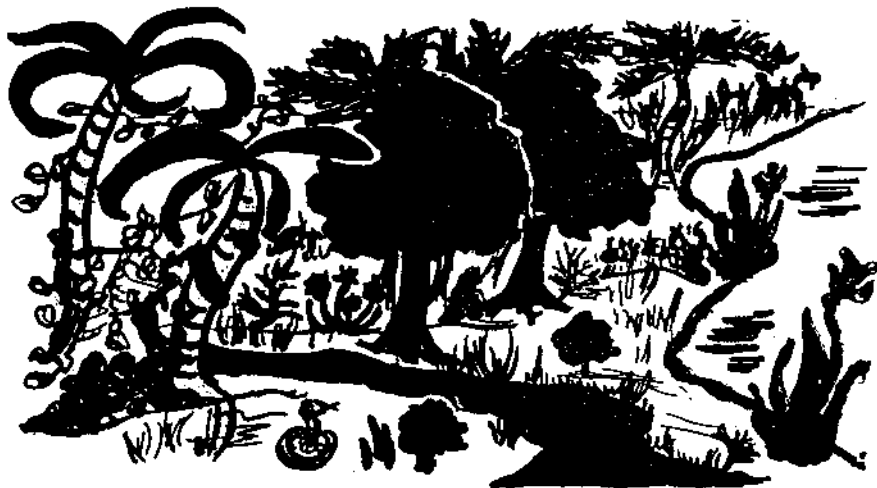


Parts of the LAND that don't get enough RAIN for plants
and animals to live well there are called

DESERTS.



Some parts of the EARTH where it is warm and too
much RAIN falls, are so thickly grown over with trees and
plants and vines that men can hardly cut paths through them.
Those places are called JUNGLES and they are often full of
insects and snakes.



Other parts of the EARTH are SO cold all the time that not much ANIMAL or VEGETABLE life can live there in the ice and snow.



All very high MOUNTAINS are too COLD at the top for live things to grow. If you ever see a high, high mountain, or a picture of one, you will see that there is nothing up near the top but bare rock and ice and snow.

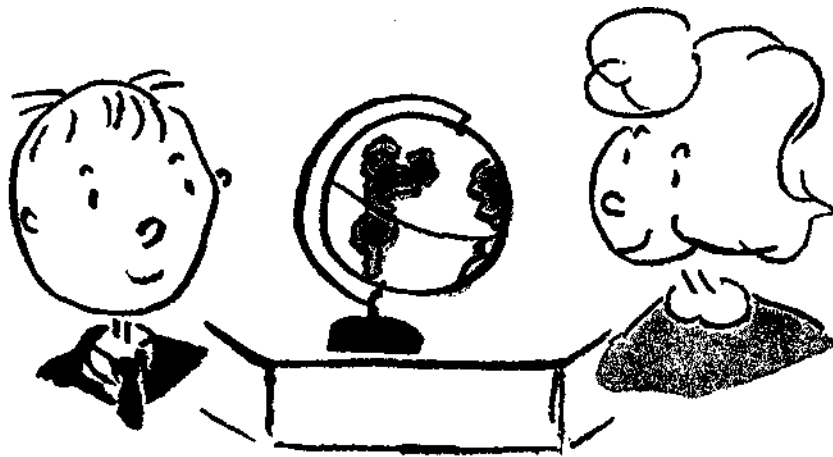


So if you had to find a place on the EARTH to live and you knew that you had to have some animal and vegetable life there so you could eat, and you had to have some water too, WHERE WOULD YOU PICK?

IF you were wise, you would look for a place that wasn't too hot and dry like a Desert or too



hot and wet like a Jungle or too high and cold so that it was always covered with ice and snow.



If you look at a **GLOBE** that is a small copy of the **EARTH**, or at a **WORLD MAP** like the one further on in this book, that is a picture of the parts of the **EARTH**, you will see where the biggest pieces of land are.

WE call those biggest pieces of land the

CONTINENTS

and George found out that they are called—



NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
ANTARCTICA

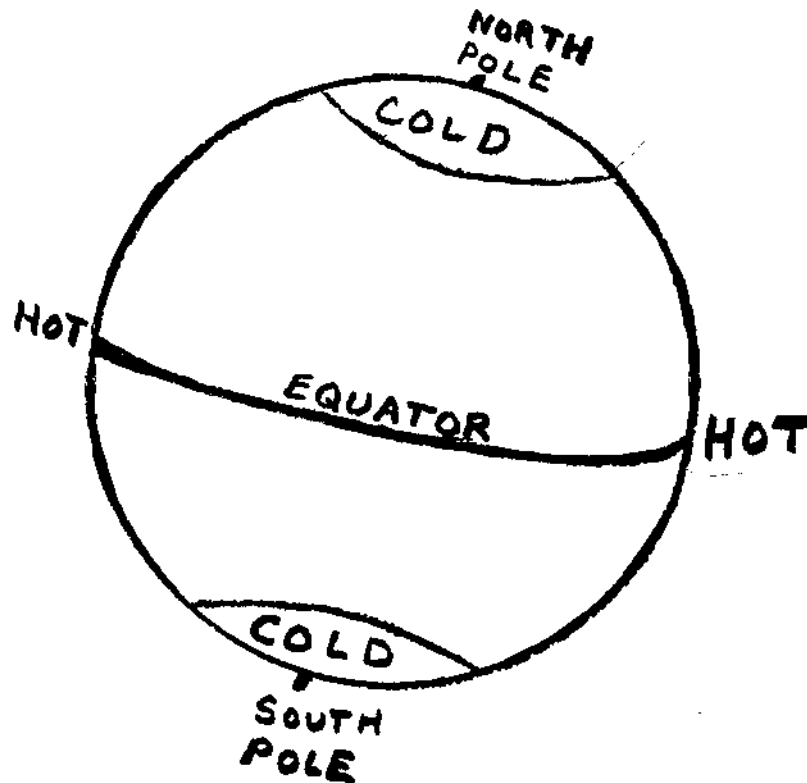


SEE IF YOU CAN FIND THEM ON A GLOBE.



How HOT or COLD any of these parts of the Earth's land are, depends on where they are on our big round spinning ball.

The coldest parts of the Earth are those near the top and the bottom. We call the places at the very tip of the top of the Earth the NORTH POLE and the one at the very tip of the bottom the SOUTH POLE.

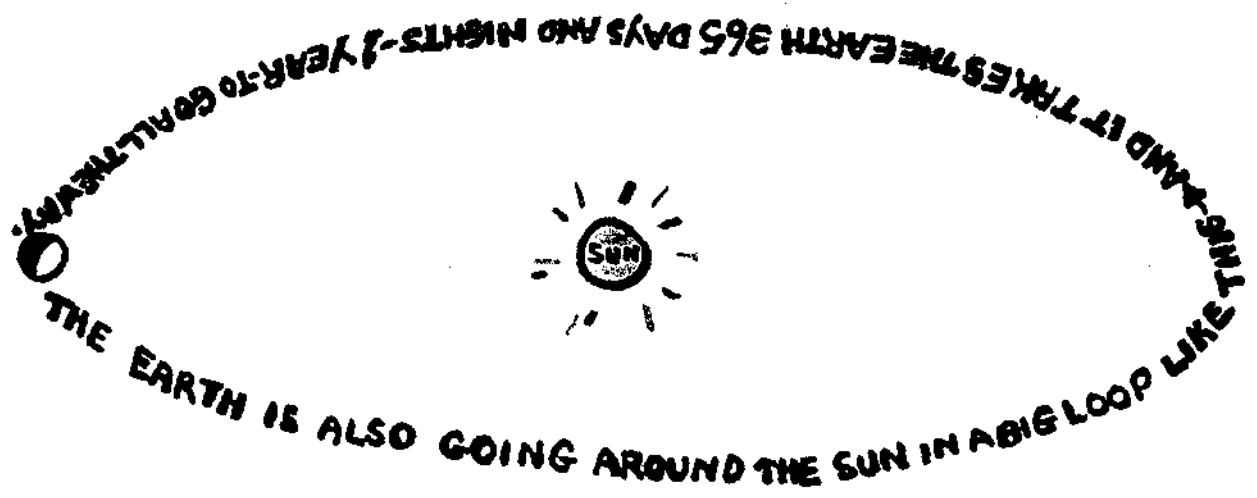


The hottest parts of the Earth's land are those near the fat middle of the ball. On all globes you will see a line drawn around this middle part, just half-way between the NORTH POLE and the SOUTH POLE. It is an EQUAL distance from each of them, so we call it the

EQUATOR.

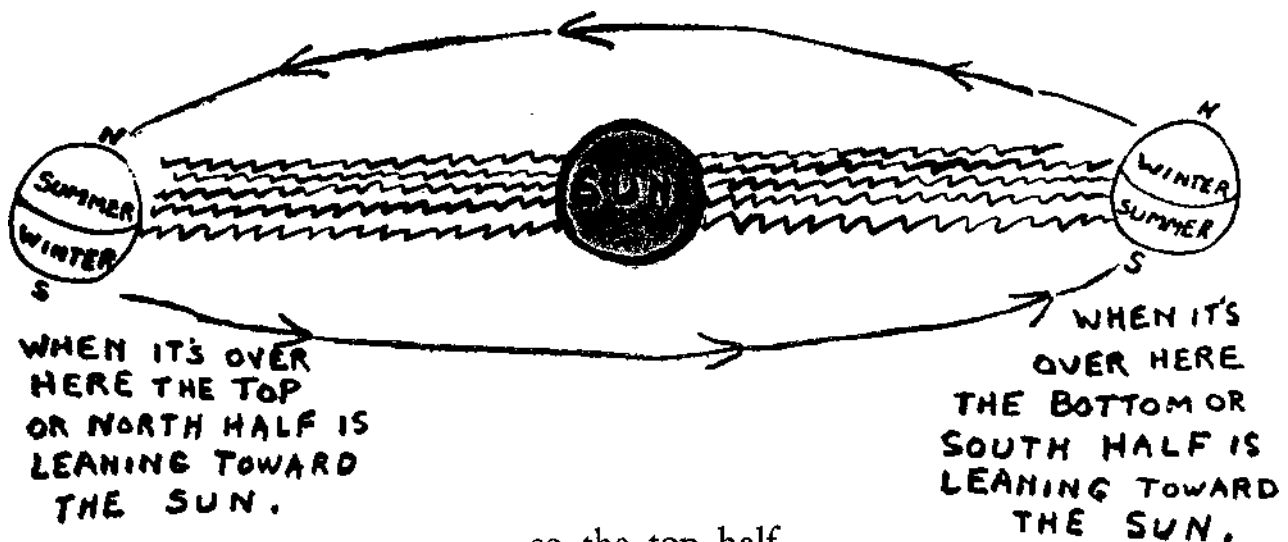
Can you guess why it is hot near the EQUATOR and cold near both the NORTH and SOUTH POLE?

George couldn't guess why, so his father told him and this is what he said: "While the Earth is turning all the way around once every day and night like a top.



"The EARTH is always leaning a little as it goes on its path around the SUN,





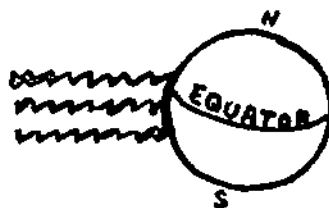
so the top half
gets the hottest sun rays
part of the year, and then the bottom half gets them. When
the top half of the Earth that we live on is getting the hottest
sun's rays we call that

SUMMER.

"When the bottom half is getting those hot summer rays we
in the top half are having

WINTER

and then we are colder. But the fat middle part of the Earth
near the EQUATOR



gets the hot summer sun rays all year."

If you want to know which way is **NORTH** from where you live, you can do what George did.

If you go outside at 12 o'clock noon on a sunny day and stand with your back to the Sun, you will be facing **NORTH**.

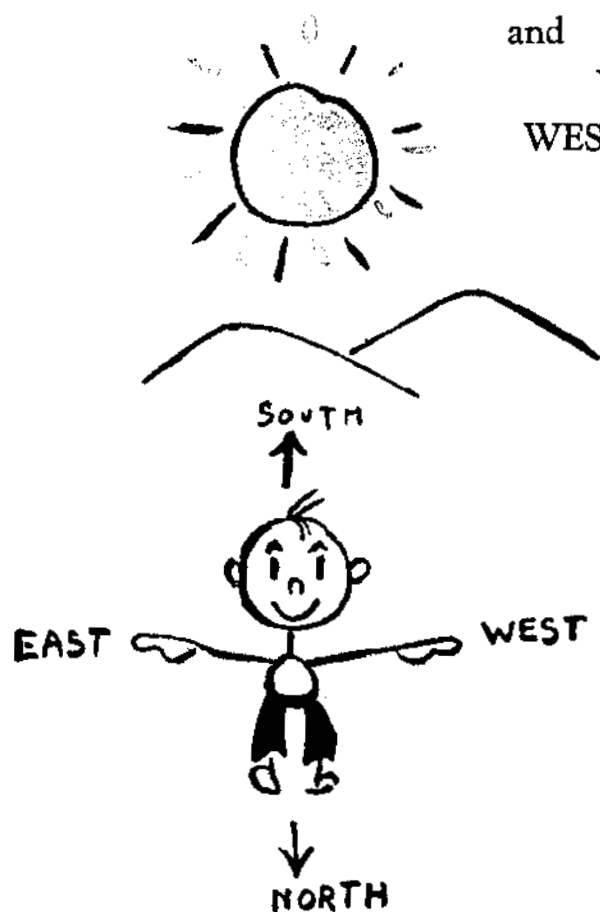
Straight behind you will be **SCUTH**.

Then if you stretch your arms out straight from your sides —

Your right arm will point **EAST** where you see the **SUN** first in the morning

and

Your left arm will point **WEST** where you see the Sun last at the end of a day.



THIS ONLY WORKS AT NOON

Let us take a look at George's Map Picture of the

EARTH'S SURFACE

and see if there are many good places for people to live on it.
Remember we are looking for places where it isn't

TOO HOT

or too COLD

or too WET

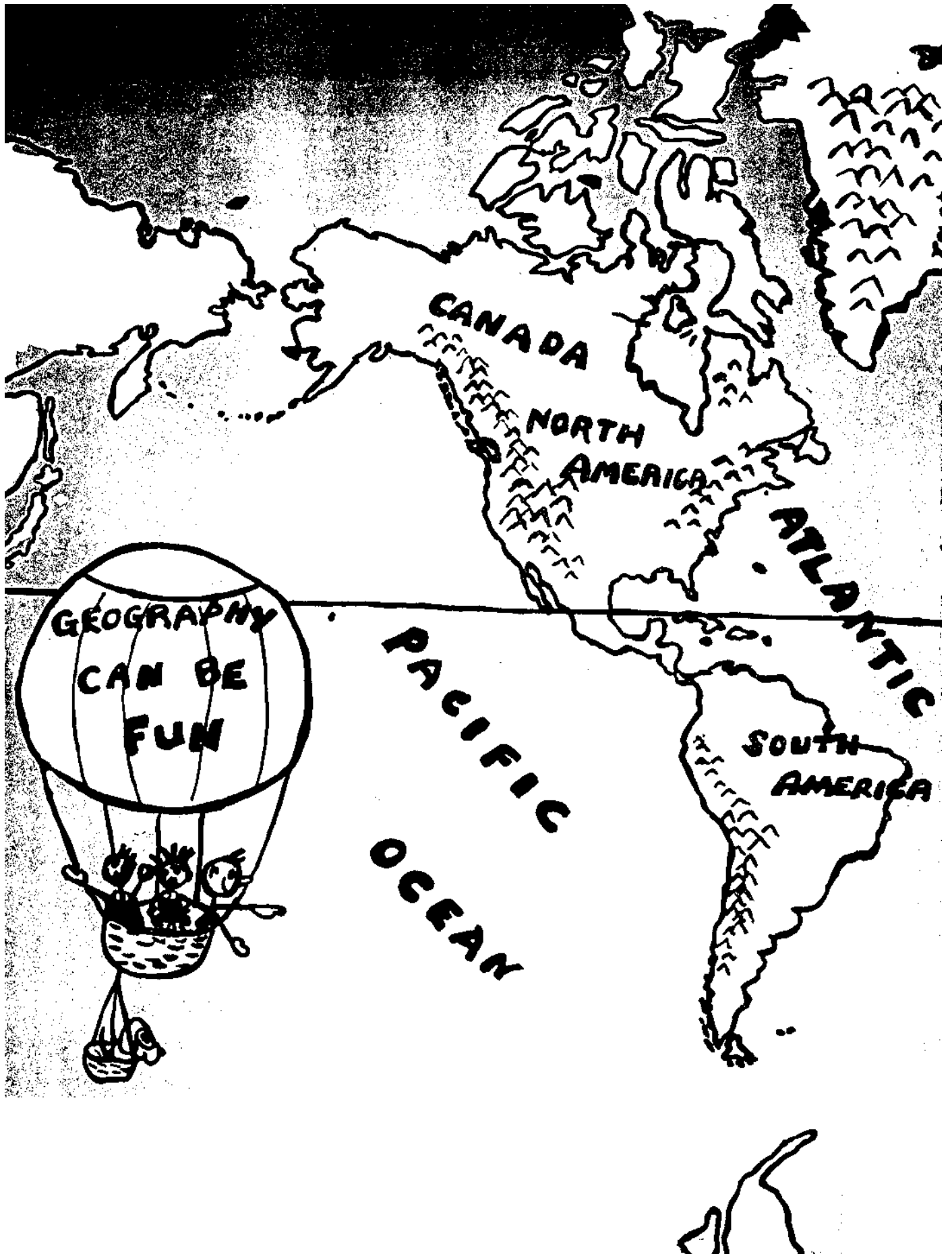
or too DRY

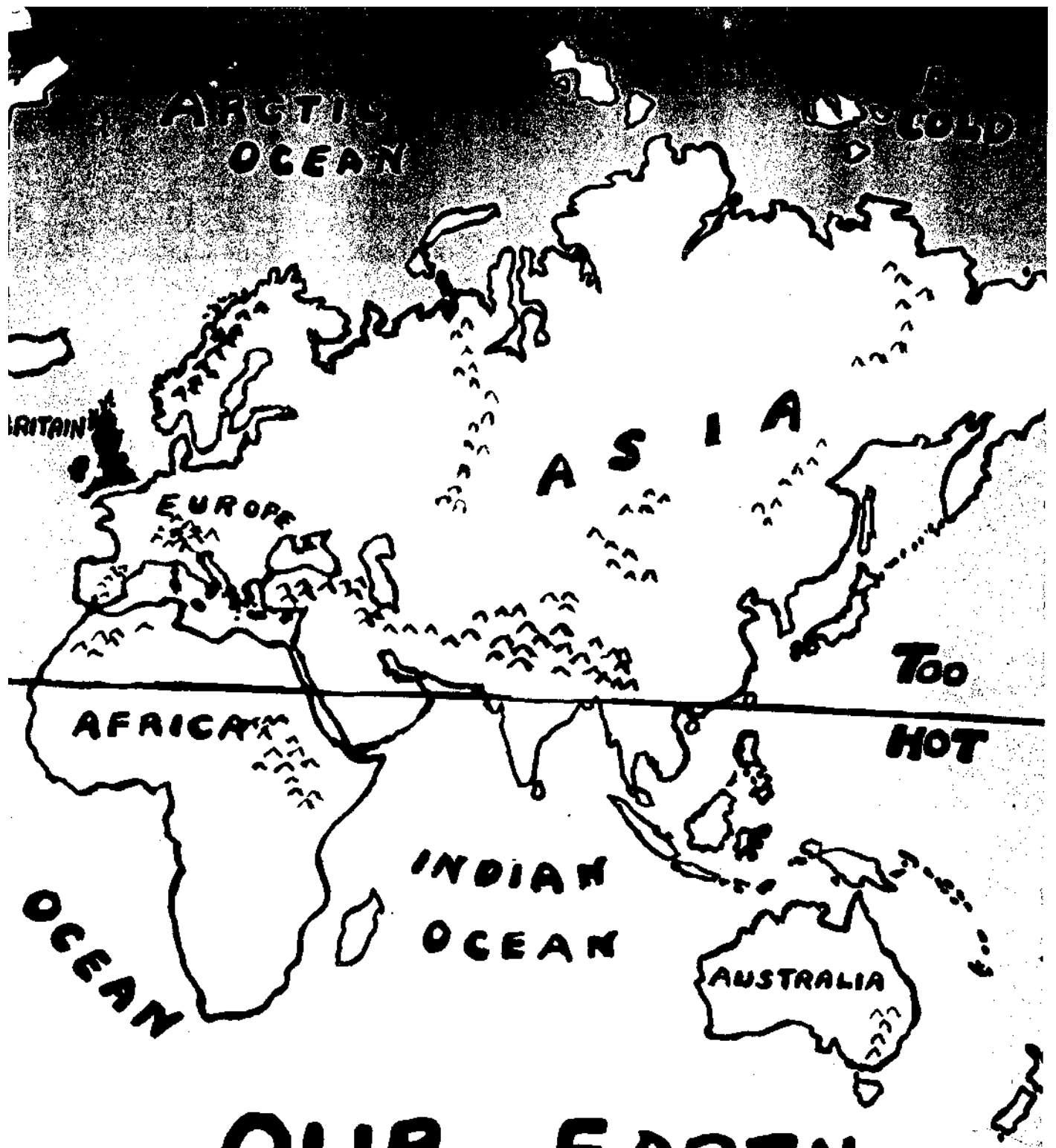
or too HIGH

or too LOW

for Animal and Vegetable life to grow.

By looking at George's map picture we can see that because of these reasons it would be difficult for people to live in some parts of Canada, North and South America, Asia, Australia and EUROPE—which is where George lives.





OUR EARTH

ANTARCTICA

Too
COLD

Britain is not too close to the EQUATOR where it is HOT all the year—nor is it too close to the NORTH POLE where it is too COLD all the year.

It is in between, so it is just HOT enough part of the time and COLD enough part of the time. That makes it a very good PIECE of the EARTH'S LAND to live on.

Not all people live in such good places. For example, the eskimos live in a land where it is cold and dark for a great part of the year, and the arabs in the great Sahara desert live where the sun is scorchingly hot and the only thing to be seen for hundreds and hundreds of miles is sand.

Now, you could find a place that was just right for Hot and Cold and Wet or Dry, or High or Low, BUT you still couldn't live there if there were no good SOIL or DIRT for vegetable things to grow in.



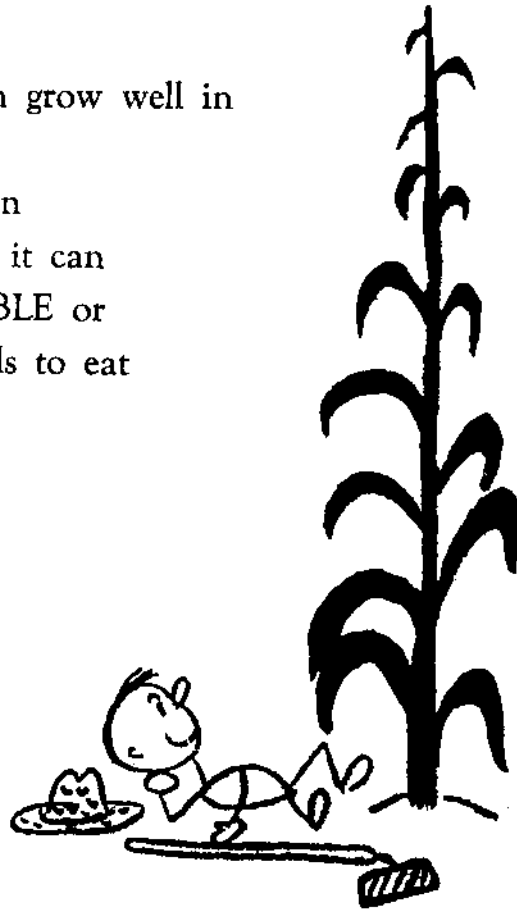
Well, the people living in Britain are some of the luckiest people on the Whole Earth BECAUSE

much of the SOIL in Britain is very rich and fertile, and that means that it is very good for raising Vegetable life. Trees and grass and plants of all sorts grow well in many parts of our country.

And if Vegetable life can grow well in a place

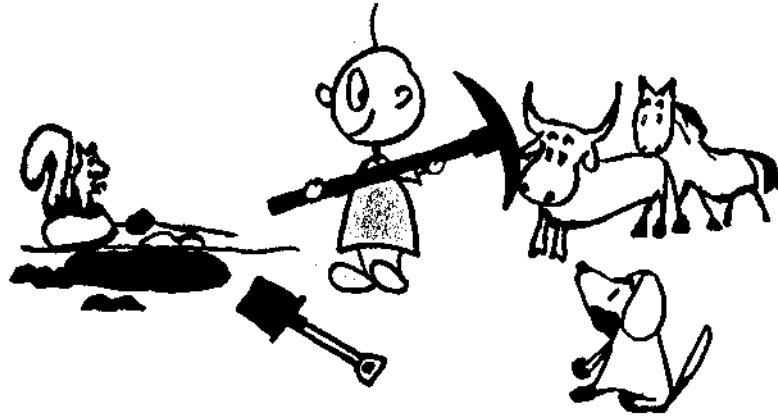
then ANIMAL LIFE can grow there too, because it can get the other VEGETABLE or ANIMAL things it needs to eat and stay alive.

If a man has enough water and good soil, he can raise corn to feed cows and sheep, then the man can eat corn flakes and bread with milk and eat beef steak and lamb chops and he can wear leather jackets and wool suits.



MEN and WOMEN and BOYS and GIRLS are
different from all other ANIMAL LIFE.

They can THINK better and find out
how to make things and USE TOOLS.



WITH the TOOLS they make, people can use the other
ANIMAL and VEGETABLE and MINERAL things of the
EARTH to make living better for themselves and others.

Smart, THINKING people living on parts of the EARTH
that have MINERALS in them like iron, copper, aluminium
and lead, and with fuel to burn, like coal and oil—

CAN USE THOSE MINERALS TO MAKE
MANY THINGS THAT HELP ALL OF US TO
HAVE EASIER AND PLEASANTER LIVES.

The land of Britain that George and You and I live on
has some of the world's MINERALS in it, and the people
who live here have learned to use them in thousands of
different ways.

Britain is made up of the countries of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES and NORTHERN IRELAND. There are also many small islands in the seas around their coasts. Some of the first people who lived in BRITAIN came from

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

They were called Stone Age Men, because nearly all their tools and weapons were made of stone.



There weren't many people in the whole of Britain then. Now there are more than 50,000,000 people living here.

Like many primitive people still living in other parts of the world today, the Stone Age Men didn't know anything about metals and machines.

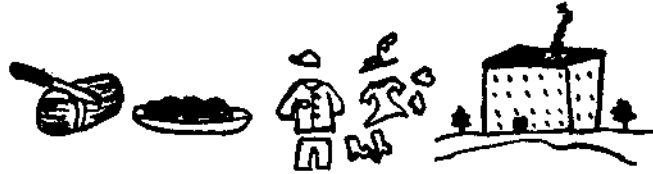
There were so many wild birds and animals and fish that the Stone Age Men, who had some simple tools like

stone knives and hatchets
and bows and arrows
and fishing hooks and spears

could feed and clothe themselves and make shelters to keep the rain and snow off them. Shelter is a place to live in, like a tent or hut or a house.

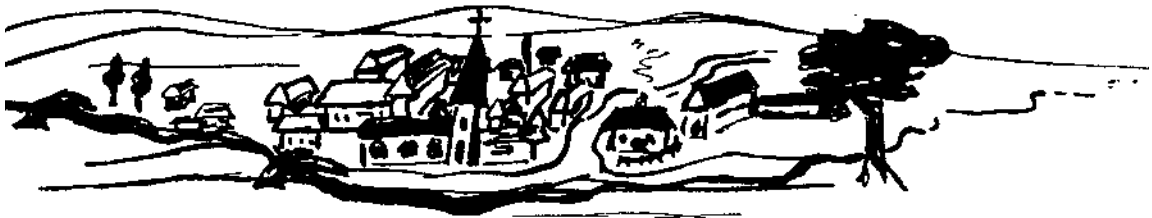


FOOD, CLOTHING and SHELTER are
what all people need
all over the whole EARTH.



At first the people who came to Britain lived on the land near the sea where there were plenty of fish and wild animals to eat. The soil was good, so after a while they learnt to plant crops and raise cows and pigs and sheep.

Year after year more and more people invaded and settled in Britain from all over Europe. They soon found that there was good soil in many places further inland and also all the minerals they needed to make tools and weapons to help them. And so they made their homes wherever the land was good and there was plenty of water. Gradually they spread all over Britain setting up small villages, many of which grew into large towns.



Most of them learned to speak the same language

ENGLISH

which is what YOU are reading in this book. They learned how to do different things well and helped each other, so that no one family had to raise all its own food or clothing or build its own shelter.

Let's pretend to go with George to look at the whole of the British Isles to see how people live there and use the land and things that are

ANIMAL

VEGETABLE

MINERAL

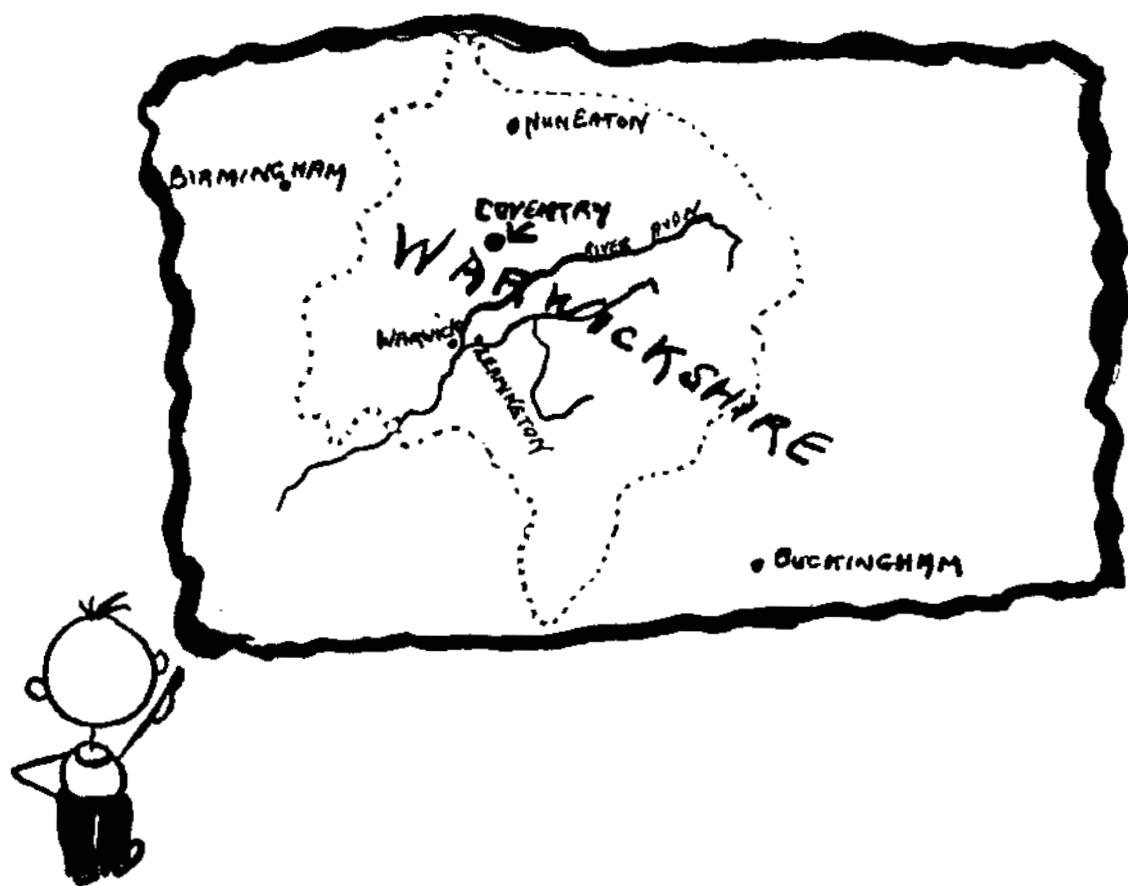
for

FOOD

CLOTHING

SHELTER

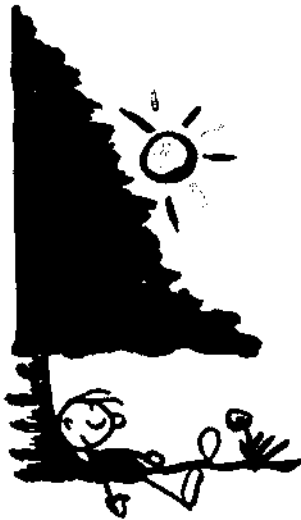
(Maybe you had better bring along an animal-vegetable sandwich. It will be a long trip.)



George started looking in the town of Coventry which is in the middle of England, because that is where he lives.

Coventry and all the middle lands (Midlands) of England have a good climate. It is warm in the summer and most of the soil is good, so things grow well there.

It is cold enough in the winter to keep people from growing lazy the way they might if it were hot summer all the year.

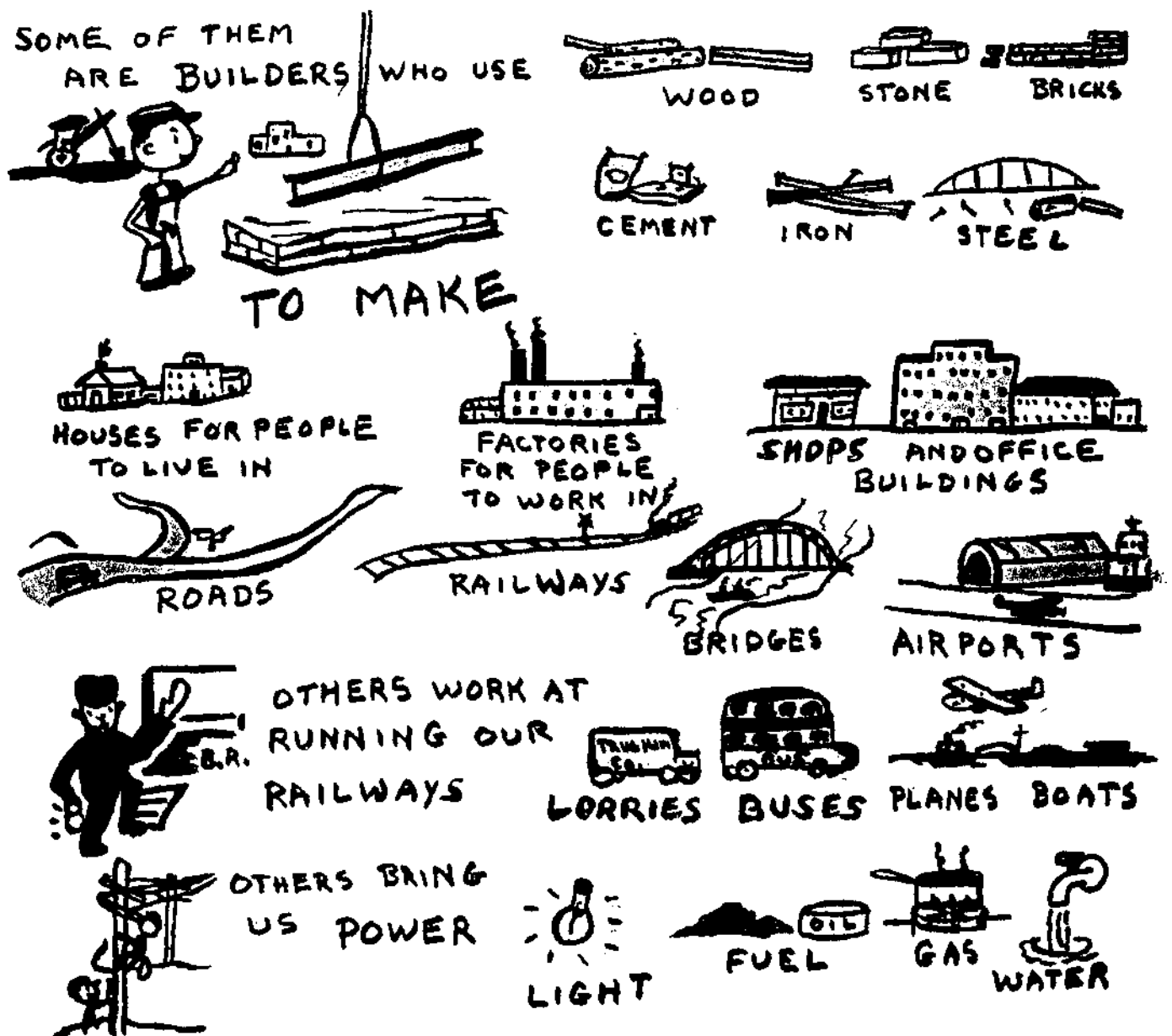


Enough rain and snow fall in the middle lands to fill the ponds, streams and rivers and to make the ground wet enough for vegetable life to grow. There is good water for people and animals to drink, and enough to use in the factories where things are made.

Hardly any of this part of England is too high or too low to live on and there are good roads, railways and airports, so people and things can be moved from one part to another very well. Many different kinds of things are made in the factories in Coventry which are sent to places all over the world.

George found out that most of the grown-up people in his town work with machinery to make things to sell, or help those who do make things, in many different ways.

If you live in a town or city in Britain you will find many people where you live doing the same things that the people in Coventry do.





FIRE MEN



POLICEMEN



POSTMEN



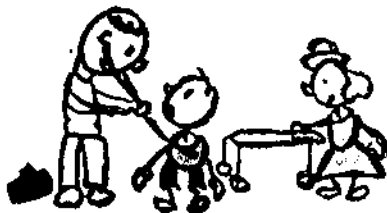
TELEPHONE
OPERATORS



TEACHERS IN
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



LIBRARIANS



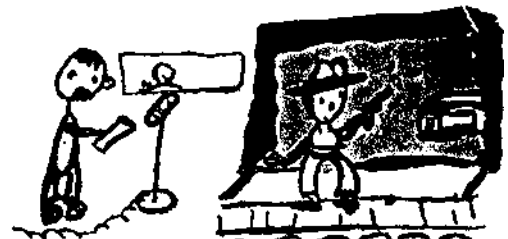
DOCTORS



NURSES



DENTISTS



RADIO TELEVISION +
STAGE ACTORS



SHOP
KEEPERS



CLERKS



TYPISTS



BUTCHERS



BAKERS



REPORTERS



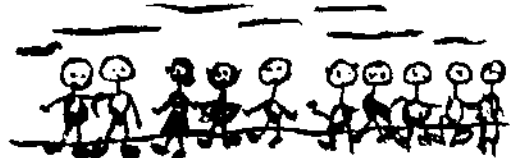
JUDGES



LAWYERS



BANKERS



OFFICIALS WHO
HELP RUN OUR
TOWNS, CITIES,
AND COUNTRY -
GOVERNMENT

When we find a lot of people living and making things in the same place like a big city or a town like Coventry, we wonder WHY they picked that place.

The reasons are almost always the same, anywhere in the world:

1. The Climate is good—not too Hot or too Cold

and

2. There is enough water—for drinking and using in the making of things

and

3. The place is easy to get to over roads and railways or in boats or waterways like oceans, lakes or rivers—

so

FOOD can be sent to the people easily

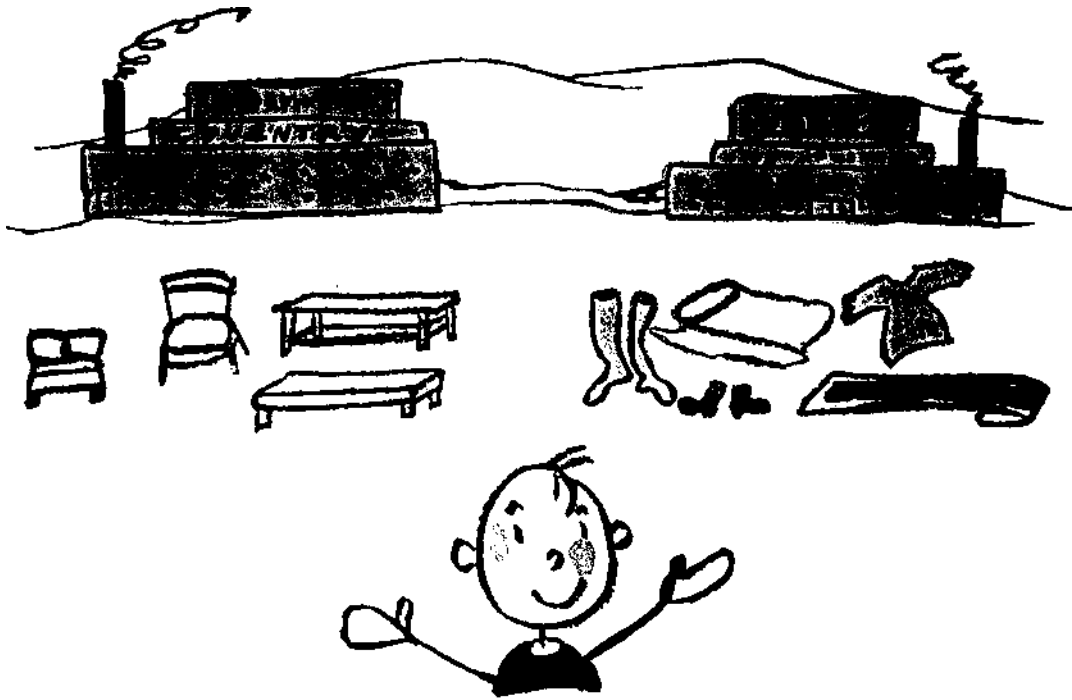
and

MATERIALS for them to use in making or manufacturing things can be sent to them easily.



Then

THAT IS WHERE YOU FIND THE TOWNS AND
CITIES OF THE WORLD.



George's town of Coventry has a good climate, good water, good food-raising land all around it and is easy to get to by roads and railways.

The people there who work in the factories use machines to make motor-cars and tractors. You don't need to be told what motor-cars are, and tractors are machines which have replaced horses on farms.

WHAT DO PEOPLE MAKE
IN THE FACTORIES NEAR YOUR HOME?

MANCHESTER

is a big industrial city in the county of Lancashire. It has good roads and railways, and although it is quite a long way from the sea, is a busy port because it is connected to Liverpool on the coast by the Manchester Ship Canal.

People in Manchester make:

textiles—silk goods, hosiery and knitted goods, woollens, worsteds and cotton goods, rugs and carpets, aeroplane parts, locomotives, tools, batteries, chemicals and dyes, books and magazines.

SHEFFIELD

is in the West Riding of the county of Yorkshire. It has good roads and railways, and is close to land that has good minerals. It is best known for its steel. Probably the knives and forks that you use to eat your meals with were made in Sheffield.

So people in Sheffield make:

steel, iron, brass, cutlery, confectionery, paper, paint, varnishes, electrical machinery, bicycles, agricultural tools, brushes, mine coal and do fruit and vegetable canning.

* * *

On the next page are the names of eight other big cities in the British Isles, where they are, and what the people make there.

| | |
|--|--|
| London in County of London on River Thames | { Capital, port and seat of Government of Britain. People mostly work in offices and factories. Important shipping, manufacturing and business centre. |
| Edinburgh in County of Midlothian | { Capital of Scotland. Mainly a residential city, but has a few industries such as printing and brewing, making gas and water meters, iron and wire fencing, paper machinery and indiarubber goods. |
| Birmingham in County of Warwickshire | { Big manufacturing town. People make jewellery, metalwork, ironwork, glass, screws, nails, steel pens, guns, railway carriages, motor cars and do printing as well as many other things. |
| Liverpool in County of Lancashire on River Mersey | { Busy port on the mouth of the Mersey River, mainly dealing with ships from North America. People make chemicals, bobbins, watches, glass, confectionery, matches, soap, candles, rope, sacks and bags and do sugar refining and sole-leather tanning, and there are cement and salt works. |
| Leeds in County of Yorkshire on River Aire | { Manufacturing town where people make clothing, industrial and agricultural equipment, aeroplane parts, furniture, leather and mine coal. |
| Cardiff in County of Glamorgan- shire on River Taff | { Port and big coal mining centre of South Wales. People make biscuits, wire and hemp rope, fuel, and do engineering. There are big foundries, breweries and grain mills. |
| Belfast in County of Antrim on River Lagan | { Capital of Northern Ireland. Big port with important ship-building industry. People make linen, rope, tobacco, whisky and aircraft parts. |
| Glasgow in County of Lanarkshire on River Clyde | { Big mining and shipbuilding town of Scotland. People make, among many other things, glass, paper, carpets, thread, brass, steel, lead, zinc, locomotive engines, rubber goods, pottery, boots and shoes, and do whisky blending, bottling and casing, printing, cabinet making and dyeing. |

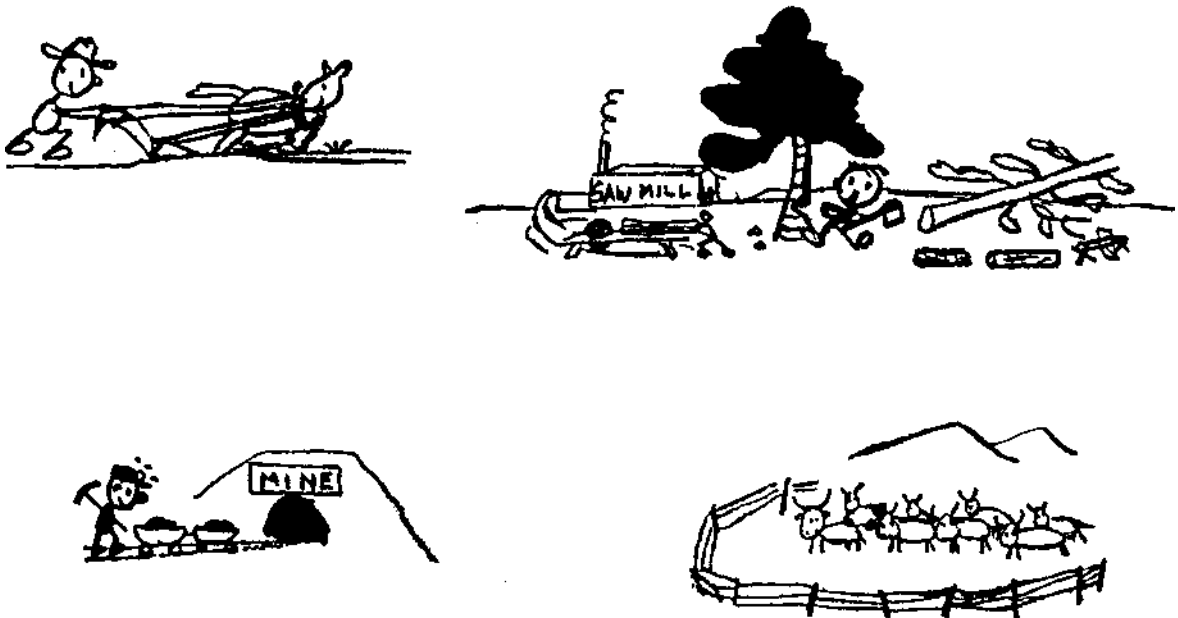
When George found that more than half the people in Britain live in towns and cities, he wanted to know two things:

1. From where do they get their food?
2. From where do they get the materials they use to make things?

So he found out that most of the other people in Britain work on the land in one way or another

so

they can sell things to the people in the cities.



With the money they get the people who work on the land can buy things they want from the people who make things in cities.

A farmer that George knows, who lives near Coventry, sells milk from the cows he raises—and eggs that his chickens lay, and fresh vegetables that he raises in his fields—

to the people who work in Coventry.



With the money he gets, he has bought a car that was made in Coventry out of steel that was manufactured in Sheffield.



He bought a dress for his wife that was made in London out of cotton that was grown far away in the state of Georgia in America. He bought his son some shoes that were made in Norwich out of the hide of a cow that lived in Scotland but died in Newcastle when they made steak out of it. Somebody down in Bristol ate the steak.



On Saturday night he takes his family to see moving pictures that were made at the film studios just outside London, or maybe as far away as California in America, or they listen to a radio that was manufactured in Nottingham.



A lot of us don't think about it very much, but most of the people who live in our country are better fed—have better clothes—and better houses than most of the people in any other country in the world.

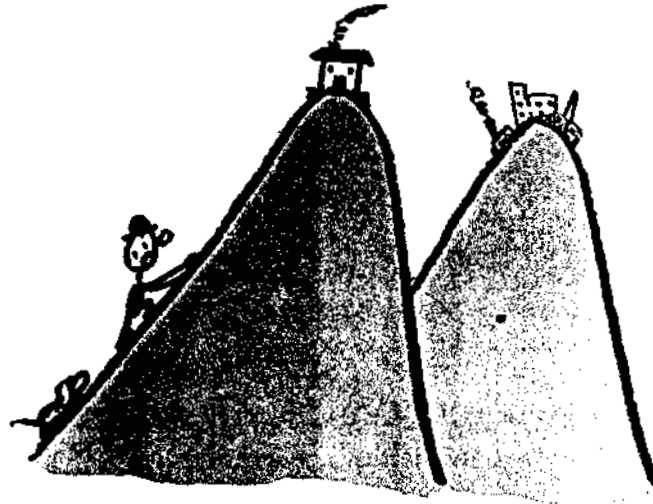
The next time you moan because you can't have an ice cream just then, remember that!



The names of our Counties are:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>England (43)</u> | Northumberland | Flintshire | Kirkcudbright |
| Bedfordshire | Nottinghamshire | Glamorgan | Lanark |
| Berkshire | Oxfordshire | Merioneth | Midlothian |
| Buckinghamshire | Peterborough, | Monmouthshire | Nairn |
| Cambridgeshire | Soke of | Montgomeryshire | Orkney |
| Cheshire | Rutland | Pembrokeshire | Peebles |
| Cornwall | Shropshire | Radnorshire | Perth |
| Cumberland | Somerset | | Renfrew |
| Derbyshire | Staffordshire | | Ross and |
| Devonshire | Suffolk | <u>Scotland (33)</u> | Cromarty |
| Dorset | Surrey | Aberdeen | Roxburgh |
| Durham | Sussex | Angus | Selkirk |
| Ely, Isle of | Warwickshire | Argyll | Stirling |
| Essex | Westmorland | Ayr | Sutherland |
| Gloucestershire | Wight, Isle of | Banff | West Lothian |
| Hampshire | Wiltshire | Berwick | Wigtown |
| Herefordshire | Worcestershire | Bute | Zetland |
| Hertfordshire | Yorkshire | Caithness | |
| Huntingdonshire | | Clackmannan | <u>Northern</u> |
| Kent | <u>Wales (13)</u> | Dumfries | <u>Ireland (6)</u> |
| Lancashire | Anglesey | Dunbarton | Antrim |
| Leicestershire | Brecknockshire | East Lothian | Armagh |
| Lincolnshire | Caernarvonshire | Elgin or Moray | Down |
| London | Cardiganshire | Fife | Fermanagh |
| Middlesex | Carmarthenshire | Inverness | Londonderry |
| Norfolk | Denbighshire | Kincardine | Tyrone |
| Northamptonshire | | Kinross | |

If we look at a map we can see that the highest parts of the British Isles are in Scotland and Wales where there are many mountains and hills. In Scotland there are also lots of lakes which are called 'lochs'.



These highlands aren't very good places to have big cities, because they aren't easy to get to, and we can't plant big crops there very well,

BUT

luckily for us—there are minerals there like granite, oil shale, sandstone, limestone and slate which are used for many things. We also get some of our wood from the forests of trees which grow in parts of our highlands, and electric power is generated from the many lakes amongst the mountains.

A lot of the people who live in our highlands work at cattle farming or forestry to provide us with many of the things we need for food or manufacturing in the cities.

George guessed that most of our people would live on the flatter land of our country where it is easier to grow food, and to get from one place to another without having to go up and down high hills and mountains.

He was right. Almost all of our big cities are on the parts of low fertile land that are in the middle lands and South of England. However, many big towns have grown up in the North around the coal mines and ship-building yards where there is plenty of work for the people who live there.

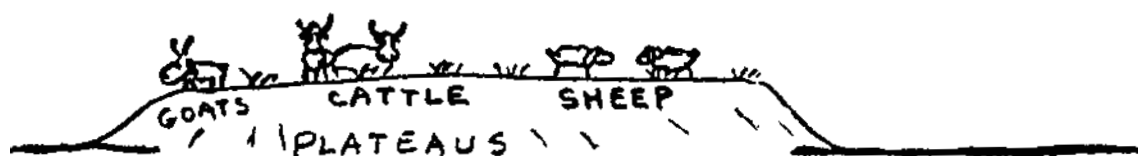
The county of Kent in the South-East corner is known as 'the garden of England' and here there are many orchards where apples, pears, plums and cherries are grown. Another thing which is always grown in Kent are hops from which beer is made.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye are grown a lot in Eastern England where the land is very flat and the soil fertile. Potatoes are mostly grown around the Wash, Isle of Ely, Norfolk, parts of Lincolnshire, and in Cheshire and Lancashire around the river Mersey. The early ones come from Jersey, Cornwall, South Wales and parts of Scotland.



So we can see that outside the cities, in the fertile parts of our country, we will find the farms where food and other useful plants are grown for us and for the animals that men keep, like cows, sheep, pigs, goats and horses.

Although the soil is not good enough to grow crops on, grass and small bushes grow very well on the hilly land near the mountains in the West and North of the British Isles. Where this land is flat but quite high up it is called a 'plateau', and on here, as well as on the hillsides, are kept herds of cattle and sheep who can get all the food they need from the grass and plants that grow there. From these animals we get some of the milk we drink, some of the meat we eat and some of the wool that is used to make all sorts of things in our factories.



All over the world you are likely to find people raising herds of cows or sheep or goats in the high or hilly country

where grass grows well, but it would be hard to raise other big crops. Grass and trees will often grow on land that isn't good for farming.

Many people in the British Isles who live near the coasts make their living by catching fish and other sea foods for all of us to eat.



So George found that most of the people in our country, who aren't busy in school or college learning how to make a living,

are

MANUFACTURING

FARMING

BUYING AND SELLING

MINING

BUILDING

FISHING

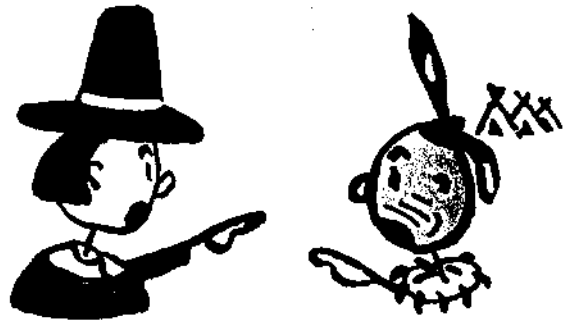
OR

HELPING THOSE WHO DO THESE JOBS

And when George knew this, he decided to see what people do in other countries.

First he found out about the United States of America which, together with Canada, forms the Continent of North America, which is across the Atlantic Ocean from us. The people who live here are very much like us, and speak English just as we do.

George expected this to be so, because he knows that, long before he was even born, many people from Britain sailed to North America and made their homes there. When



they arrived they found Red Skinned men called INDIANS living there. At first there were many battles between the Indians and the people who had come to settle in America, but eventually the white men and the Indians agreed to live peacefully together. Lots of Americans today are descended from these first settlers from Britain, and this is why they speak ENGLISH.



The United States of America is made up of 48 different states, and its capital is Washington. It has a government like we do to make its laws. The biggest city is New York which is the most important shipping and business centre in the whole country.

Millions of people live in the towns and big cities of the United States, so, like us, they manufacture many things to use themselves and to sell to people all over the world.

The climate of the United States is pretty much like ours, with warm summers and cold winters. In most parts there is enough rain, and there are lots of good waterways, roads and railways, so things can be moved easily. Some parts of the United States can be very hot indeed though, and in Arizona there is a big desert which has so little rain that hardly anything can grow there.

Some of the best land in the world for growing corn, wheat, cotton, hay, oats and different kinds of vegetables and fruits is in the United States.

In the West near the Rocky Mountains where the soil is not so fertile are the cattle ranches where huge herds of cattle and sheep are kept. Here also can be seen the cowboys who look after them. Higher up in the mountains are found many very valuable minerals, including gold and silver, and there are also huge forests of trees.



Next George found out about Canada, which is in the Northern part of the Continent of North America.

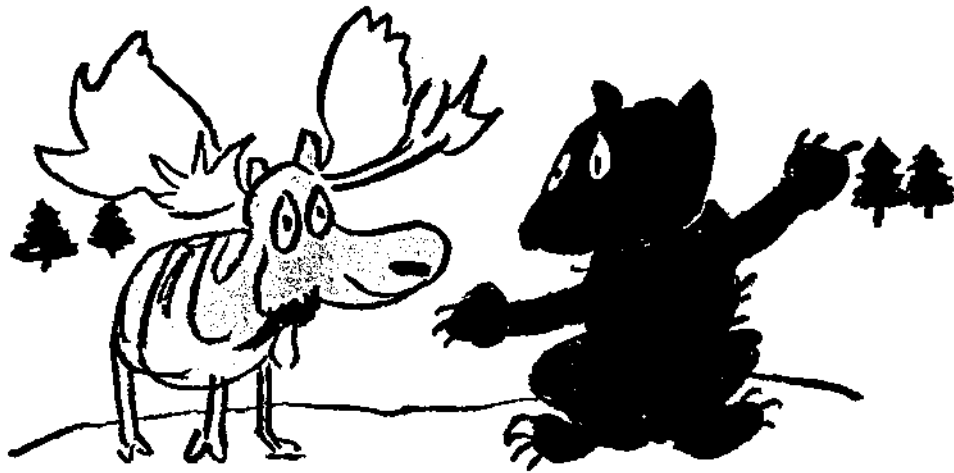
The people there do almost the same things as we do to get their food, clothing and shelter from the land they live on. They make their own laws and run their country as they want to.

Their piece of Earth's land is much, much bigger than ours. In fact it is the third biggest country in the world.

While some of the people in Canada speak French, most of them speak English. The people from Europe who went to live there were mostly from England, and English speaking countries like Scotland, or from France.

Although Canada is a very big country, not many people live there, as much of the Northern part of it is so cold and rocky that not many kinds of vegetable life can grow there. Most of the people live in the South near to the United States or around the five Great Lakes which lie across the borders of the two countries and into which the St. Lawrence River runs. The names of these lakes are: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The famous Niagara Falls are between Lake Erie and Ontario.

If it weren't for the great forests of evergreen trees that can grow there and the useful minerals in the land, the wild animals in the upper parts of Canada would probably never have to worry about many people bothering them at all.



Near the Atlantic Ocean and along their biggest river, the St. Lawrence, they have good, fertile farmland for fruits, grain and vegetables, and Canadians are great fishermen. In their highlands they have good forests and valuable minerals, and their great plains are some of the finest in the world for growing grain and raising cattle. They have plenty of water and the summers in the Southern part are warm and good for growing.

Canadians manufacture more and more things, and they are making their country better to live in all the time. Twice as many people live there now as did 50 years ago. They have twice as many railways and they manufacture 1700 times as much to sell to people in other countries as they did then. You can see how fast they are growing.

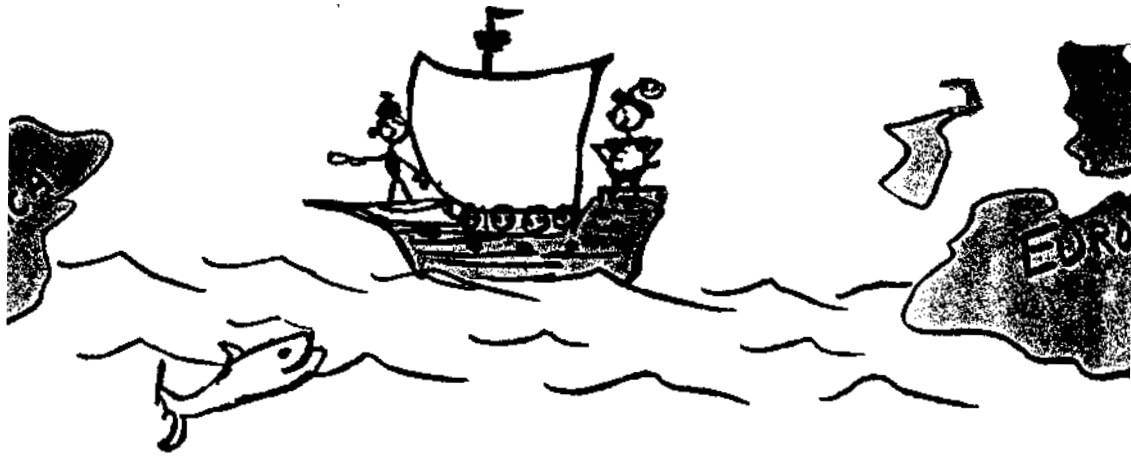


When George looked at South America on a map he found that Mexico was the nearest country to the United States. Still further South of Mexico he found a narrow strip of land, called Central America, that joins North America to the whole big continent of South America which stretches past the hot Equator down to the cold, icy seas near the South Pole.

People from all over the world have gone to live in the different countries of South America, and with the Indians who were there first they have learned to use their land in many ways.

Like the people who live on the other big Southern Continent of Africa across the Atlantic Ocean from South America, they have been busy mostly in raising animal and vegetable life to eat. Their minerals and other products that need to be manufactured have been sent mostly to Europe or North America. Mexico and most of the countries in Central and South America make their own laws, but almost all of the countries in Africa are run by governments in Europe.





George then looked at the Continent of Europe of which the British Isles is only a tiny part.

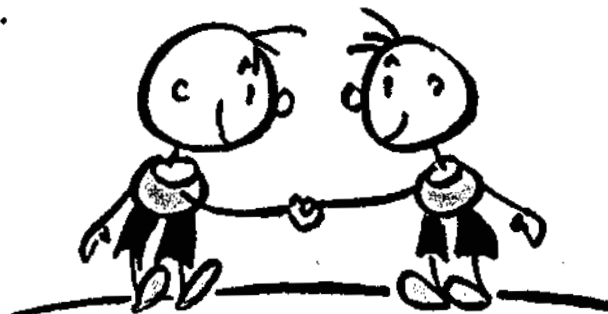
The people who live here are just like ourselves although they speak different languages to ours. In the South where there is plenty of sun the people usually have dark hair and eyes, while those from Northern Europe often have fair hair and blue eyes.

The climate of most of Europe is good, with warm summers and cold winters. In most parts there is enough rain and there are lots of good waterways, roads and railways so things can be moved easily.

Millions of people live there in towns and big cities, so, like us, they manufacture many things to use themselves and to sell to people all over the world.

Some of the countries have so many people in them that there isn't land enough for them to raise all the food they need. They trade some of their manufactured goods to other countries for the wheat or corn or meat and vegetables that they have to have.

The Europeans whose ways of living are most like ours live in the Western part in the countries of France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.



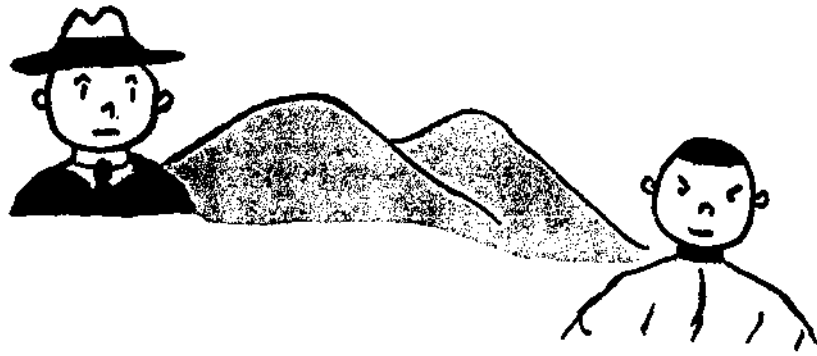
They speak different languages from each other, but they all farm and herd and mine and manufacture on their land in much the same ways.

Because the people of Western Europe were good at making things and good at sailing ships, they sent people to all parts of the world looking for the products that they didn't have in their own countries.

They have been great traders and many of them have settled in parts of the world far away from their home lands.

The people of Eastern Europe are like us in many ways, but because they are closer to Asia and have mixed with so many different kinds of people for so many years, their customs and ways of living often seem strange to us until we know them well.





It really isn't very easy to tell just where the Continent of Europe stops and Asia begins, because they are separated only by the Ural Mountains that aren't very high.

The Ural Mountains are in the country of the Soviet Union which is partly in Europe, but stretches clear across parts of Asia to the Pacific Ocean.

It has so many different kinds of land, high, low, hot, cold, wet and dry that the people of the Soviet Union use Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral products in almost every way that man has ever discovered.

Some live in big modern manufacturing cities and others live in tents as herders on their great plains, called steppes, just as their ancestors did hundreds of years ago.

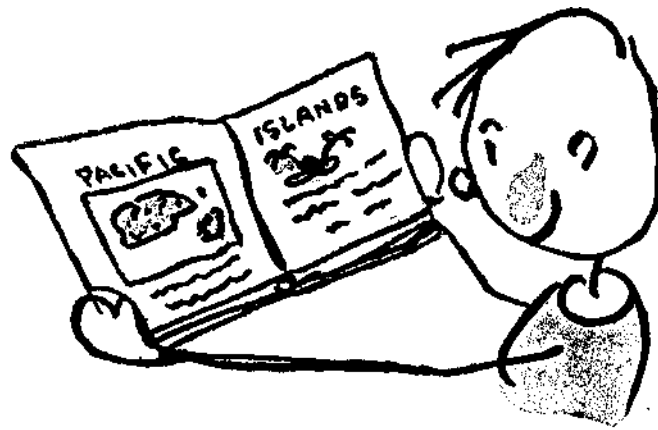
The part of the world where people have to work the hardest just to stay alive is in the land of Asia. The big countries of China, India, Japan, and the smaller ones around them are so crowded in the parts where animal and vegetable life will grow that there is often not enough food for everyone.

Millions and millions of people live so close together that there isn't enough good land to live on unless they can learn new and better ways to use it.

Many people in Asia eat grains like rice and wheat, but very little meat, because it takes too much grain to feed animals to provide meat.



Nearly all the people of Asia are busy raising food to live on—not manufacturing for each other as we do.



When George learned that the Pacific Ocean is full of islands with one so big that it is the Continent of Australia and some are so small that only a few people live on them, he decided there was enough GEOGRAPHY to learn to keep him busy for as long as he wanted to know things.

There are the lovely islands of Hawaii that are a part of the United States, and Alaska and Puerto Rico; and the many, many lands all over the EARTH with people living on them in many different ways.

When George had learned what is in this book, he felt that now he knew that—

Men, women, boys and girls
all over the world
are alike in some important ways.

They all have to have

FOOD CLOTHING SHELTER
and they have to get them from the
ANIMALS VEGETABLES MINERALS
of the
same EARTH.

George thinks it would be a lot happier world if all of us
everywhere could somehow learn to help each other to use
this EARTH

Wisely and Well
so we can all live on it as friends.

THEN
GEOGRAPHY CAN BE FUN

